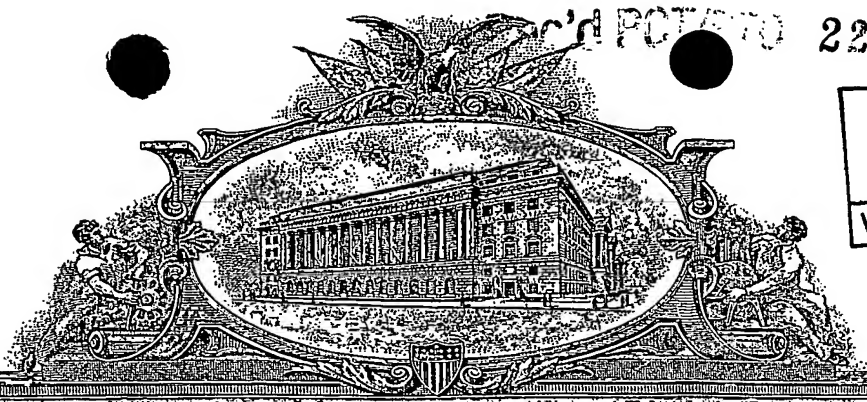


PCT/US03/32086 22 MAR 2005

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**APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/416,854
FILING DATE: October 08, 2002
RELATED PCT APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US03/32086**

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PTO/SB/16 (10-01)
Approved for use through 10/31/2022. OMB 0551-0032

PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT COVER SHEET

This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT under 37 CFR 1.53 (c).

Express Mail Label No. EL 827036836 US

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional inventors are being named on the 1 separately numbered sheets attached hereto					
TITLE OF THE INVENTION (500 characters max)					
IDENTIFICATION OF ANTI-HIV COMPOUNDS INHIBITING VIRUS ASSEMBLY AND BINDING OF NUCLEOCAPSID PROTEIN TO NUCLEIC ACID					
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS					
Direct all correspondence to:					
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City		State		ZIP	
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ENCLOSED APPLICATION PARTS (check all that apply)					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specification Number of Pages	34	<input type="checkbox"/> CD(s), Number			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) Number of Sheets	1	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76					
METHOD OF PAYMENT OF FILING FEES FOR THIS PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT					
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. <input type="checkbox"/> A check or money order is enclosed to cover the filing fees					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge filing fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account Number:				20-1430	
<input type="checkbox"/> Payment by credit card. Form PTO-2038 is attached.				160	
The invention was made by an agency of the United States Government or under a contract with an agency of the United States Government.					
<input type="checkbox"/> No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, the name of the U.S. Government agency and the Government contract number are: National Institutes of Health.					

Respectfully submitted,

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10/08/02

REGISTRATION NO.

44,879

(if appropriate)

Docket Number:

015280-462000US

USE ONLY FOR FILING A PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT

USE ONLY FOR FILING A PROVISIONAL APPLICATION
This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.51. The information is used by the public to file (and by the PTO to process) a provisional application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 8 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the complete provisional application to the PTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20231. **DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Box Provisional Application, Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.**
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PROVISIONAL APPLICATION COVER SHEET **Additional Page**

PTO/SB/16 (10-01)
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Docket Number 015280-462000US

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Number 2 of 2

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v

Application Data Sheet

Application Information

Application number::

Filing Date::

10/08/02

Application Type::

Provisional

Subject Matter::

Utility

Suggested classification::

Suggested Group Art Unit::

CD-ROM or CD-R??::

Number of CD disks::

Number of copies of CDs::

Sequence Submission::

Computer Readable Form (CRF)?::

Number of copies of CRF::

Title::

IDENTIFICATION OF ANTI-HIV COMPOUNDS
INHIBITING VIRUS ASSEMBLY AND BINDING
OF NUCLEOCAPSID PROTEIN TO NUCLEIC
ACID

Attorney Docket Number::

015280-462000US

Request for Early Publication::

No

Request for Non-Publication::

No

Suggested Drawing Figure::

Total Drawing Sheets::

1

Small Entity?::

No

Latin name::

Variety denomination name::

Petition included?::

No

Petition Type::

Licensed US Govt. Agency::

National Institutes of Health

Contract or Grant Numbers One::

Secrecy Order in Parent Appl.: No

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Representative Information

Representative Customer Number:: 20350

Domestic Priority Information

Application:: Continuity Type:: Parent Application:: Parent Filing Date::

Foreign Priority Information

Country:: Application number:: Filing Date::

Assignee Information

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Street of mailing address::
City of mailing address::
State or Province of mailing address::
Country of mailing address::
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address::

PROVISIONAL PATENT APPLICATION

IDENTIFICATION OF ANTI-HIV COMPOUNDS INHIBITING VIRUS ASSEMBLY AND BINDING OF NUCLEOCAPSID PROTEIN TO NUCLEIC ACID

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CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] NOT APPLICABLE

5

STATEMENT AS TO RIGHTS TO INVENTIONS MADE UNDER
FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

[0002] NOT APPLICABLE

10 REFERENCE TO A "SEQUENCE LISTING," A TABLE, OR A COMPUTER
PROGRAM LISTING APPENDIX SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISK.

[0003] NOT APPLICABLE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 [0004] It is well known that, under selection pressure, viruses often mutate to drug-resistant
strains, thereby limiting the efficacy of most antiviral agents. Those viral structures that are
required for viability and growth are often good drug targets because their inactivation cannot
be easily overcome by mutation. The utility of these targets can be further enhanced if the
structures are mutationally intolerant. Furthermore, these structures may be conserved and/or
20 maintained between virus families, groups or genres.

[0005] In particular retroviruses such as HIV, can become rapidly resistant to drugs used to
treat the infection due to the high error rate of the reverse transcriptase enzyme responsible
for transcribing its RNA genome. HIV is an example of such a hyper-mutable virus. It has
diverged into two major species, HIV-1 and HIV-2, each of which has many clades, subtypes
25 and drug resistant variations.

[0006] Strategies for coping with emergence of viral drug-resistant strains include
combination drug therapies (Lange (1996) *AIDS* 10 Suppl 1:S27-S30). Drugs against
different viral proteins and drugs against multiple sites on the same protein are commonly
used as a strategy to overcome the adaptability of the virus. Combination therapies for
30 retroviruses, using, *e.g.*, protease inhibitors and nucleoside analogues, such as AZT, ddI, ddC
and d4T, can become ineffectual; the virus develops complete resistance in a relatively short
period of time (Birch (1998) *AIDS* 12:680-681; Roberts (1998) *AIDS* 12:453-460; Yang

(1997) *Leukemia* 11 Suppl 3:89-92; Demeter (1997) *J. Acquir. Immune Defic. Syndr. Hum. Retrovirol.* 14(2):136-144; Kuritzkes (1996) *AIDS* 10 Suppl 5:S27-S31). Furthermore, no effective anti-retroviral vaccine is currently available (Bolognesi (1998) *Nature* 391:638-639; Bangham (1997) *Lancet* 350:1617-1621).

5 [0007] The HIV-1 caused AIDS epidemic began about 18 years ago. Since then the number of new cases have increased over time. By the end of 1994, 1,025,073 AIDS cases had been reported to the WHO, with a 20% increase in the number of cases since December, 1993 (Galli (1995) *Q. J. Nucl. Med.* 39:147-155). By the year 2000, the WHO predicts that there will be 30 to 40 million cumulative HIV-1 infections in the world (Stoneburner (1994) 10 *Acta Paediatr. Suppl.* 400:1-4).

[0008] The Gag and Gag-Pol proteins in the *Retroviridae*, except for *Spumaviruses*, contain a highly conserved zinc finger motif (CCHC) within the nucleocapsid p7 (NCp7) protein portion of the polyprotein (see definitions, below). The absolute conservation of the metal chelating cysteine and histidine residues along with other residues of the protein and its in 15 participation in essential functions during early and late virus replication has identified this feature as an antiviral target. Mutations of the chelating residues in the zinc fingers yield a non-infectious virus. Because zinc fingers are identical in most retroviruses, reagents able to inhibit its function have the potential of being broad spectrum anti-viral therapeutic drugs. For example, it has been shown that compounds that target the zinc finger by irreversible 20 binding and cause ejection of the zinc molecule exhibit antiviral activity (see, e.g., U.S. Patent 6,001,555; Rice *et al.*, *Nature* 361:473-475, 1993). Disulfide benzamidines were also shown to be active in acutely and chronically infected cell lines (Rice *et al.*, *Science* 270:1194-1197, 1995), and a series of pyridinioalkanoyl thioesters were developed that had superior anti-HIV-1 activity and less toxicity compared to the disulfide benzidines (see, e.g., 25 Turpin *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 42:67-86, 1999). A cyclic peptide that mimics several binding determinants in NC-p7 and inhibits NC-p7 annealing activities has also been designed (e.g., Druillennec *et al.*, *Proc Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 96:4886-4891, 1999; Druillennec *et al.*, *Bioorg Med Chem Lett* 9:627-632, 1999). More recently, a series of tricyclic compounds have been identified that inhibit binding of NC-p7 to a short oligonucleotide, d(TG)₄, and that have anti- 30 HIV activity (see, e.g., Stephen *et al.*, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.* 296:1228-1237, 2002; and WO 02/062333).

[0009] Antimony-containing oxo-metalate complexes have been disclosed that have anti-viral activity (e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,041,576), however these compounds are limited to antimony oxo-metalate complexes that have molybdate and tungstate moieties.

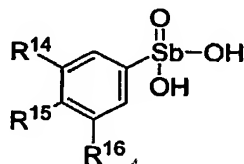
The present invention now provides new methods of inhibiting viral replication using antimony compounds or diphenyl compounds that disrupt nucleocapsid/nucleic acid binding interactions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides a method of inhibiting viral replication by administration of compounds that disrupt nucleocapsid binding to nucleic acids.

In one aspect, the invention provides a method of inhibiting replication of a virus, said method comprising:

contacting a nucleocapsid protein of the virus with a compound having the formula:

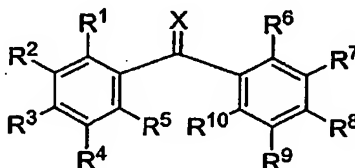


wherein R¹⁴, R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ are members independently selected from H, NO₂, Sb(O)(OH)₂, OR¹⁷, SR¹⁷, CN, NR¹⁷R¹⁸, COR¹⁸, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroalkyl; wherein R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ are members independently selected from H, OR¹⁹, C(O)R¹⁹, and NR¹⁹R²⁰; wherein R¹⁹ and R²⁰ are members independently selected from H, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroalkyl, with the proviso that at least one of R¹⁴, R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ is other than H.

In one embodiment, at least one of R¹⁴, R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ comprises a member selected from carboxylic acid, carboxylic acid ester, and carboxylic acid amide.

The invention also provides a method of inhibiting replication of a virus, the method comprising:

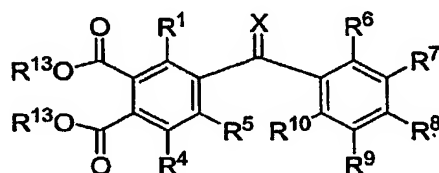
contacting a nucleocapsid protein of the virus with a compound having the formula:



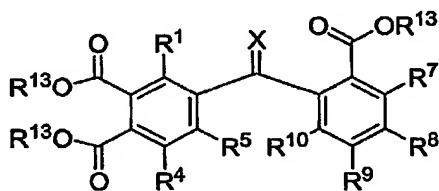
wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, and R¹⁰ are members independently selected from H, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted heteroalkyl, CN, OR¹¹,

COR¹², NR¹¹R¹³, and CONR¹¹R¹³; wherein R¹¹ and R¹³ are members independently selected from H, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroalkyl; R¹² is a member selected from H, and OR¹³; and X is a member selected from O, S, and NR¹⁴; wherein R¹⁴ is a member selected from H, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroalkyl, with the proviso that at least three of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, and R¹⁰ are COOR¹³.

In one embodiment the compound has the formula:



wherein at least one of R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, and R¹⁰ is COOR¹³ and each R¹³ is independently selected. In some embodiments, the compound has the formula:



Typically, X is O.

[0010] Particular embodiments of the invention include methods wherein the virus is a retrovirus. In some embodiments, the virus is a retrovirus derived from a avian sarcoma and leukemia retroviral group, a mammalian B-type retroviral group, a human T cell leukemia and bovine leukemia retroviral group, a D-type retroviral group, a murine leukemia-related group, or a lentivirus group. Often, the virus is a lentivirus. In particular embodiments, the retrovirus is an HIV-1, an HIV-2, an SIV, a BIV, an EIAV, a Visna, a CaEV, an HTLV-1, a BLV, an MPMV, an MMTV, an RSV, a FeLV, a BaEV, or an SSV retrovirus. Preferably, the retrovirus is HIV-1 or HIV-2.

[0011] In the method for inactivating a virus, the contacting of the virus with the compound can be performed *in vivo*. In this embodiment, the compound can be administered to inhibit the transmission of the virus. The compound can be administered intra-vaginally or intra-rectally to inhibit the transmission of the virus. The compound can be administered to a human as a pharmaceutical formulation. The compound can be administered to an animal as a veterinary pharmaceutical formulation. The method further comprises contacting the virus

with an anti-retroviral agent other than an antimony compound or diphenyl compound. The anti-retroviral agent can be a nucleoside analogue, a protease inhibitor, or a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI). The nucleoside analogue can be AZT, ddCTP or DDI. The protease inhibitor can be Indinavir, Saquinavir, or Ritonavir and NNRTI include nevirapine and efavirenz.

[0012] In another aspect, the invention also provides a method for inactivating a virus, wherein the contacting of the virus with the compound can be performed *in vitro*. In this embodiment of the method, the contacting of the retrovirus with the compound can be performed in a blood product, blood plasma, nutrient media, protein, a pharmaceutical, a cosmetic, a sperm or oocyte preparation, cells, cell cultures, bacteria, viruses, food or drink.

[0013] In one aspect of the methods of the invention, the compound is administered to a human as a pharmaceutical formulation. Often the compound is administered intra-vaginally or intra-rectally to inhibit the transmission of the virus.

[0014] In another embodiment, the compound is administered to an animal as a veterinary pharmaceutical formulation. Preferably, the pharmaceutical formulation comprises a unit dose of a compound described herein. Often, the pharmaceutical formulation further comprises a pharmaceutical excipient.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015] Figure 1 shows the activity of exemplary compounds having anti-HIV activity in a CEM-SS/XTT screening assay.

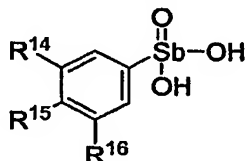
DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0016] The efficacy of most antiviral agents is limited because it is common that, under selection pressure, viruses mutate to drug-resistant strains. Development of drug resistance is a survival strategy particularly pronounced amongst retroviruses because of their ability to rapidly mutate. Viral structures that are required for viability and replication are typically considered as good drug targets because their inactivation cannot be easily overcome by mutation, thus often these structure are mutationally intolerant. Furthermore, these structures maybe conserved and/or maintained between virus families, groups or genera, thus providing a common target for the development of antiviral agents or therapies.

[0017] HIV-1's nucleocapsid (NC) protein, NCp7, contains two zinc fingers separated by only seven amino acids (Henderson (1992) *J. Virol.* 66:1856). Both fingers are essential for infectivity (Aldovini (1990) *J. Virol.* 64:1920; Gorelick (1990) *J. Virol.* 64:3207). Agents

have been identified that target this regions, *see, e.g.*, WO97/44064, WO99/65871, U.S. Patents 6,001,555 and 6,046,228. The present invention employs compounds comprising an antimony structure or diphenyl structure which bind to the nucleocapsid with high affinity and thereby inhibit interaction with nucleic acid molecules.

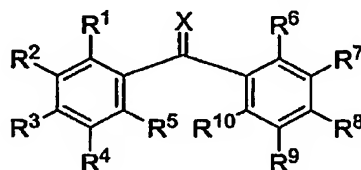
- 5 [0018] In a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of inhibiting viral replication using antimony compounds having a structure according to Formula I:



(I)

- In Formula I, R¹⁴, R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ are members independently selected from H, NO₂, Sb(O)(OH)₂, OR¹⁷, SR¹⁷, CN, NR¹⁷R¹⁸, COR¹⁸, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroalkyl. R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ are members independently selected from H, OR¹⁹, C(O)R¹⁹, and NR¹⁹R²⁰. R¹⁹ and R²⁰ are members independently selected from H, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroalkyl. At least one of R¹⁴, R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ is other than H.
- 10

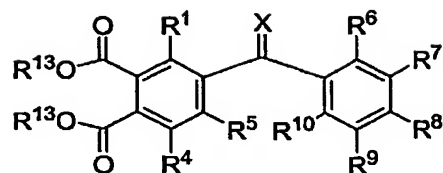
- [0019] In another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of inhibiting viral replication using diphenyl compounds having a structure according to Formula II:
- 15



(II)

- In Formula II, R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, and R¹⁰ are members independently selected from H, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted heteroalkyl, CN, OR¹¹, COR¹², NR¹¹R¹³, and CONR¹¹R¹³. R¹¹ and R¹³ are members independently selected from H, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroalkyl. R¹² is a member selected from H, and OR¹³; and X is a member selected from O, S, and NR¹⁴. R¹⁴ is a member selected from H, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroalkyl. At least three of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, and R¹⁰ are COOR¹³.
- 20

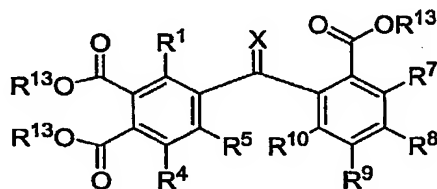
- [0020] In another embodiment, the method of the invention utilizes compounds having a structure according to Formula III:
- 25



(III)

In Formula III, at least one of R^6 , R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , and R^{10} is COOR^{13} and each R^{13} is independently selected.

[0021] In another embodiment, the compounds have a structure according to Formula IV:



(IV).

In Formula IV, X is typically O.

[0022] The present invention is directed to the use of aromatic antimony-containing compounds and diphenyl compounds as described herein to disrupt the association of a viral nucleocapsid protein to nucleic acid. Many of these compounds are known, see, *e.g.*, the National Cancer Institute chemical repository although none have been used as anticancer (or other indication) agents prior to the present application. Chemical structural information on some of the claimed compound is available via the DTP website: <http://dtp.nci.nih.gov>. Methods of synthesizing such chemicals are known to those of skill in the art. Moreover, new compounds according to Formula I, II, III, or IV that inhibit viral replication as described herein can be synthesized using techniques readily apparent to those of skill in the art. For example, antimony compounds of the invention may be prepared in accordance with the following references: Doak *et al.*, Preparation of stibonic acids by the Scheller reaction. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1946, 68, 1987-1989. Enger & Sweeting The preparation of aromatic stibonic acids of certain benzenesulfonamides. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1948, 70, 2977-2979. Reutov & Ptitsyna, Synthesis of organoantimony compounds through double diazonium salts. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1951, 79, 819-821. The diphenyl compounds may be prepared, for example, in accordance with the following: Kobata *et al.* Manufacture of polyesters. Japan. (1978), 4 pp. CODEN: JAXXAD JP 53023357 19780714 Showa. CAN 89:164360 AN 1978:564360 CAPLUS

Definitions

[0023] To facilitate understanding the invention, a number of terms are defined below.

[0024] An "aromatic antimony-containing compound" or "antimony compound" as used herein refers to a compound having a structure corresponding to that set out in Formula I. This formula defines a three-dimensional pharmacophore which interacts with the nucleocapsid protein by forming at least one hydrogen bond. Other antimony compounds to exploit the present and other hydrogen bonding modalities will be apparent to those of skill in the art.

[0025] A "diphenyl compound" as used herein refers to a compound having a structure corresponding to that set out in Formulas II, III, and IV. These formulas define a three-dimensional pharmacophore which interacts with the nucleocapsid protein by forming at least one hydrogen bond. Other diphenyl compounds to exploit the present and other hydrogen bonding modalities will be apparent to those of skill in the art.

[0026] The term "aryl" means, unless otherwise stated, a polyunsaturated, aromatic, hydrocarbon substituent which can be a single ring or multiple rings (up to three rings) which are fused together or linked covalently. The term "heteroaryl" refers to aryl groups (or rings) that contain from zero to four heteroatoms selected from N, O, and S, wherein the nitrogen and sulfur atoms are optionally oxidized, and the nitrogen atom(s) are optionally quaternized. A heteroaryl group can be attached to the remainder of the molecule through a heteroatom. Non-limiting examples of aryl and heteroaryl groups include phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 4-biphenyl, 1-pyrrolyl, 2-pyrrolyl, 3-pyrrolyl, 3-pyrazolyl, 2-imidazolyl, 4-imidazolyl, pyrazinyl, 2-oxazolyl, 4-oxazolyl, 2-phenyl-4-oxazolyl, 5-oxazolyl, 3-isoxazolyl, 4-isoxazolyl, 5-isoxazolyl, 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl, 5-thiazolyl, 2-furyl, 3-furyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-pyrimidyl, 4-pyrimidyl, 5-benzothiazolyl, purinyl, 2-benzimidazolyl, 5-indolyl, 1-isoquinolyl, 5-isoquinolyl, 2-quinoxaliny, 5-quinoxaliny, 3-quinolyl, and 6-quinolyl. Substituents for each of the above noted aryl and heteroaryl ring systems are selected from the group of acceptable substituents described below.

[0027] For brevity, the term "aryl" when used in combination with other terms (e.g., aryloxy, arylthioxy, arylalkyl) includes both aryl and heteroaryl rings as defined above. Thus, the term "arylalkyl" is meant to include those radicals in which an aryl group is attached to an alkyl group (e.g., benzyl, phenethyl, pyridylmethyl and the like) including those alkyl groups in which a carbon atom (e.g., a methylene group) has been replaced by, for example, an oxygen atom (e.g., phenoxymethyl, 2-pyridyloxymethyl, 3-(1-naphthyloxy)propyl, and the like).

[0028] The term "alkyl," by itself or as part of another substituent, means, unless otherwise stated, a straight or branched chain, or cyclic hydrocarbon radical, or combination thereof,

which may be fully saturated, mono- or polyunsaturated and can include di- and multivalent radicals, having the number of carbon atoms designated (*i.e.* C₁-C₁₀ means one to ten carbons). Examples of saturated hydrocarbon radicals include, but are not limited to, groups such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, t-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, cyclohexyl, (cyclohexyl)methyl, cyclopropylmethyl, homologs and isomers of, for example, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, and the like. An unsaturated alkyl group is one having one or more double bonds or triple bonds. Examples of unsaturated alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, vinyl, 2-propenyl, crotyl, 2-isopentenyl, 2-(butadienyl), 2,4-pentadienyl, 3-(1,4-pentadienyl), ethynyl, 1- and 3-propynyl, 3-butylnyl, and the higher homologs and isomers. The term "alkyl," unless otherwise noted, is also meant to include those derivatives of alkyl defined in more detail below, such as "heteroalkyl." Alkyl groups which are limited to hydrocarbon groups are termed "homoalkyl".

[0029] The term "alkylene" by itself or as part of another substituent means a divalent radical derived from an alkane, as exemplified, but not limited, by -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-, and further includes those groups described below as "heteroalkylene." Typically, an alkyl (or alkylene) group will have from 1 to 24 carbon atoms, with those groups having 10 or fewer carbon atoms being preferred in the present invention. A "lower alkyl" or "lower alkylene" is a shorter chain alkyl or alkylene group, generally having eight or fewer carbon atoms.

[0030] The terms "alkoxy," "alkylamino" and "alkylthio" (or thioalkoxy) are used in their conventional sense, and refer to those alkyl groups attached to the remainder of the molecule via an oxygen atom, an amino group, or a sulfur atom, respectively.

[0031] The term "heteroalkyl," by itself or in combination with another term, means, unless otherwise stated, a stable straight or branched chain, or cyclic hydrocarbon radical, or combinations thereof, consisting of the stated number of carbon atoms and from at least one heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O, N, Si and S, and wherein the nitrogen and sulfur atoms may optionally be oxidized and the nitrogen heteroatom may optionally be quaternized. The heteroatom(s) O, N and S and Si may be placed at any interior position of the heteroalkyl group or at the position at which the alkyl group is attached to the remainder of the molecule. Examples include, but are not limited to, -CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₃, -CH₂-CH₂-NH-CH₃, -CH₂-CH₂-N(CH₃)-CH₃, -CH₂-S-CH₂-CH₃, -CH₂-CH₂-S(O)-CH₃, -CH₂-CH₂-S(O)₂-CH₃, -CH=CH-O-CH₃, -Si(CH₃)₃, -CH₂-CH=N-OCH₃, and -CH=CH-N(CH₃)-CH₃. Up to two heteroatoms may be consecutive, such as, for example, -CH₂-NH-OCH₃ and -CH₂-O-Si(CH₃)₃. Similarly, the term "heteroalkylene" by itself or as part of another substituent means a divalent radical derived from heteroalkyl, as exemplified, but not limited by, -CH₂-

CH₂-S-CH₂CH₂- and -CH₂-S-CH₂-CH₂-NH-CH₂-. For heteroalkylene groups, heteroatoms can also occupy either or both of the chain termini (e.g., alkyleneoxy, alkylenedioxy, alkyleneamino, alkylenediamino, and the like). Still further, for alkylene and heteroalkylene linking groups, no orientation of the linking group is implied by the direction in which the formula of the linking group is written. For example, the formula -C(O)₂R'- represents both -C(O)₂R'- and -R'C(O)₂R-.

[0032] The terms "cycloalkyl" and "heterocycloalkyl", by themselves or in combination with other terms, represent, unless otherwise stated, cyclic versions of "alkyl" and "heteroalkyl", respectively. Additionally, for heterocycloalkyl, a heteroatom can occupy the position at which the heterocycle is attached to the remainder of the molecule. Examples of cycloalkyl include, but are not limited to, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, 1-cyclohexenyl, 3-cyclohexenyl, cycloheptyl, and the like. Examples of heterocycloalkyl include, but are not limited to, 1-(1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridyl), 1-piperidinyl, 2-piperidinyl, 3-piperidinyl, 4-morpholinyl, 3-morpholinyl, tetrahydrofuran-2-yl, tetrahydrofuran-3-yl, tetrahydrothien-2-yl, tetrahydrothien-3-yl, 1-piperazinyl, 2-piperazinyl, and the like.

[0033] Each of the above terms (e.g., "alkyl," "heteroalkyl," "aryl" and "heteroaryl") are meant to include both substituted and unsubstituted forms of the indicated radical. Preferred substituents for each type of radical are provided below.

[0034] Substituents for the aryl and heteroaryl groups are varied and are selected from, for example: halogen, -OR', =O, =NR', =N-OR', -NR'R'', -SR', -halogen, -SiR'R''R''', -OC(O)R', -C(O)R', -CO₂R', -CONR'R'', -OC(O)NR'R'', -NR''C(O)R', -NR'-C(O)NR''R''', -NR''C(O)₂R', -NR-C(NR'R''R''')=NR''', -NR-C(NR'R'')=NR'', -S(O)R', -S(O)₂R', -S(O)₂NR'R'', -NRSO₂R', -CN and -NO₂, -R', -N₃, -CH(Ph)₂, fluoro(C₁-C₄)alkoxy, and fluoro(C₁-C₄)alkyl, in a number ranging from zero to the total number of open valences on the aromatic ring system; and where R', R'', R''' and R'''' are preferably independently selected from hydrogen, (C₁-C₈)alkyl and heteroalkyl, unsubstituted aryl and heteroaryl, (unsubstituted aryl)-(C₁-C₄)alkyl, and (unsubstituted aryl)oxy-(C₁-C₄)alkyl. When a compound of the invention includes more than one R group, for example, each of the R groups is independently selected as are each R', R'', R''' and R'''' groups when more than one of these groups is present.

[0035] Two of the substituents on adjacent atoms of the aryl or heteroaryl ring may optionally be replaced with a substituent of the formula -T-C(O)-(CRR'₂)_q-U-, wherein T and U are independently -NR-, -O-, -CRR'- or a single bond, and q is an integer of from 0 to 3. Alternatively, two of the substituents on adjacent atoms of the aryl or heteroaryl ring may

optionally be replaced with a substituent of the formula $-A-(CH_2)_r-B-$, wherein A and B are independently $-CRR'-$, $-O-$, $-NR-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-S(O)_2NR'-$ or a single bond, and r is an integer of from 1 to 4. One of the single bonds of the new ring so formed may optionally be replaced with a double bond. Alternatively, two of the substituents on adjacent atoms of the aryl or heteroaryl ring may optionally be replaced with a substituent of the formula $-(CRR')_s-X-(CR''R''')_t-$, where s and t are independently integers of from 0 to 3, and X is $-O-$, $-NR'-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, or $-S(O)_2NR'-$. The substituents R, R', R'' and R''' are preferably independently selected from hydrogen or substituted or unsubstituted (C_1-C_6) alkyl.

[0036] Similar to the substituents described for the aryl radical, substituents for the alkyl and heteroalkyl radicals (including those groups often referred to as alkylene, alkenyl, heteroalkylene, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, and heterocycloalkenyl) can be one or more of a variety of groups selected from, but not limited to: $-OR'$, $=O$, $=NR'$, $=N-OR'$, $-NR'R''$, $-SR'$, $-halogen$, $-SiR'R''R'''$, $-OC(O)R'$, $-C(O)R'$, $-CO_2R'$, $-CONR'R''$, $-OC(O)NR'R''$, $-NR''C(O)R'$, $-NR'-C(O)NR''R'''$, $-NR''C(O)_2R'$, $-NR-C(NR'R''R''')=NR''''$, $-NR-C(NR'R'')=NR'''$, $-S(O)R'$, $-S(O)_2R'$, $-S(O)_2NR'R''$, $-NRSO_2R'$, $-CN$ and $-NO_2$ in a number ranging from zero to $(2m'+1)$, where m' is the total number of carbon atoms in such radical. R' , R'' , R''' and R'''' each preferably independently refer to hydrogen, and heteroalkyl, unsubstituted aryl, aryl substituted with 1-3 halogens, unsubstituted alkyl, alkoxy or thioalkoxy groups, or aryl- (C_1-C_4) alkyl groups. When a compound of the invention includes more than one R group, for example, each of the R groups is independently selected as are each R' , R'' , R''' and R'''' groups when more than one of these groups is present. When R' and R'' are attached to the same nitrogen atom, they can be combined with the nitrogen atom to form a 5-, 6-, or 7-membered ring. For example, $-NR'R''$ is meant to include, but not be limited to, 1-pyrrolidinyl and 4-morpholinyl. From the above discussion of substituents, one of skill in the art will understand that the term "alkyl" is meant to include groups including carbon atoms bound to groups other than hydrogen groups, such as haloalkyl (e.g., $-CF_3$ and $-CH_2CF_3$) and acyl (e.g., $-C(O)CH_3$, $-C(O)CF_3$, $-C(O)CH_2OCH_3$, and the like).

[0037] As used herein, the term "heteroatom" is meant to include oxygen (O), nitrogen (N), sulfur (S) and silicon (Si).

[0038] The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" is meant to include salts of the active compounds which are prepared with relatively nontoxic acids or bases, depending on the particular substituents found on the compounds described herein. When compounds of the present invention contain relatively acidic functionalities, base addition salts can be obtained

by contacting the neutral form of such compounds with a sufficient amount of the desired base, either neat or in a suitable inert solvent. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts include sodium, potassium, calcium, ammonium, organic amino, or magnesium salt, or a similar salt. When compounds of the present invention contain relatively basic functionalities, acid addition salts can be obtained by contacting the neutral form of such compounds with a sufficient amount of the desired acid, either neat or in a suitable inert solvent. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts include those derived from inorganic acids like hydrochloric, hydrobromic, nitric, carbonic, monohydrogencarbonic, phosphoric, monohydrogenphosphoric, dihydrogenphosphoric, sulfuric, monohydrogensulfuric, hydriodic, or phosphorous acids and the like, as well as the salts derived from relatively nontoxic organic acids like acetic, propionic, isobutyric, maleic, malonic, benzoic, succinic, suberic, fumaric, lactic, mandelic, phthalic, benzenesulfonic, p-tolylsulfonic, citric, tartaric, methanesulfonic, and the like. Also included are salts of amino acids such as arginate and the like, and salts of organic acids like glucuronic or galacturonic acids and the like (*see, for example, Berge et al., "Pharmaceutical Salts", Journal of Pharmaceutical Science, 1977, 66, 1-19*). Certain specific compounds of the present invention contain both basic and acidic functionalities that allow the compounds to be converted into either base or acid addition salts.

[0039] The neutral forms of the compounds are preferably regenerated by contacting the salt with a base or acid and isolating the parent compound in the conventional manner. The parent form of the compound differs from the various salt forms in certain physical properties, such as solubility in polar solvents, but otherwise the salts are equivalent to the parent form of the compound for the purposes of the present invention.

[0040] In addition to salt forms, the present invention provides compounds, which are in a prodrug form. Prodrugs of the compounds described herein are those compounds that readily undergo chemical changes under physiological conditions to provide the compounds of the present invention. Additionally, prodrugs can be converted to the compounds of the present invention by chemical or biochemical methods in an *ex vivo* environment. For example, prodrugs can be slowly converted to the compounds of the present invention when placed in a transdermal patch reservoir with a suitable enzyme or chemical reagent.

[0041] Certain compounds of the present invention can exist in unsolvated forms as well as solvated forms, including hydrated forms. In general, the solvated forms are equivalent to unsolvated forms and are encompassed within the scope of the present invention. Certain compounds of the present invention may exist in multiple crystalline or amorphous forms. In

general, all physical forms are equivalent for the uses contemplated by the present invention and are intended to be within the scope of the present invention.

[0042] Certain compounds of the present invention possess asymmetric carbon atoms (optical centers) or double bonds; the racemates, diastereomers, geometric isomers and individual isomers are encompassed within the scope of the present invention.

[0043] "Contacting" refers to the act of bringing components of a reaction into adequate proximity such that the reaction can occur. More particularly, as used herein, the term "contacting" can be used interchangeably with the following: combined with, added to, mixed with, passed over, flowed over, etc.

[0044] As used herein, the term "Gag-Pol protein" refers to the polyprotein translation product of HIV-1 or other retroviruses, as described, *e.g.*, by Fehrman (1997) *Virology* 235:352359; Jacks (1988) *Nature* 331:280-283. The "Gag protein" is processed by a viral protease to yield mature viral proteins, *see, e.g.*, Humphrey (1997) *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 41:1017-1023; Karacostas (1993) *Virology* 193:661-671.

[0045] The term "halogen" is used herein to refer to fluorine, bromine, chlorine and iodine atoms.

[0046] As used herein, "isolated," when referring to a molecule or composition, such as, for example, an antimony compound or diphenyl compound of the invention, an antimony compound- or diphenyl compound-complexed polypeptide or virus, or an antimony compound- or diphenyl compound-inactivated virus, means that the molecule or composition is separated from at least one other compound, such as a protein, other nucleic acids (*e.g.*, RNAs), or other contaminants with which it is associated *in vivo* or in its naturally occurring state. Thus, a compound, polypeptide or virion is considered isolated when it has been isolated from any other component with which it is naturally associated, *e.g.*, cell membrane, as in a cell extract, serum, and the like. An isolated composition can, however, also be substantially pure. An isolated composition can be in a homogeneous state and can be in a dry or an aqueous solution. Purity and homogeneity can be determined, for example, using analytical chemistry techniques such as polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) or high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

[0047] As used herein, the term "nucleocapsid protein" or "NC protein" refers to the retroviral nucleocapsid protein, which is an integral part of the virion nucleocapsid, where it coats the dimeric RNA genome, as described by, *e.g.*, Huang (1997) *J. Virol.* 71:4378-4384; Lapadat-Tapolsky (1997) *J. Mol. Biol.* 268:250-260. HIV-1's nucleocapsid protein is termed "NCp7," *see also* Demene (1994) *Biochemistry* 33:11707-11716.

[0048] All NC proteins of the *Oncovirinae* and *Lentivirinae* subfamilies of *Retroviridae* contain sequences of 14 amino acids with 4 invariant residues, Cys(X)₂Cys(X)₄His(X)₄Cys, (L.E. Henderson *et al.* *J. Biol. Chem.* 256, 8400 (1981)) which chelate zinc through histidine imidazole and cysteine thiolates with a K_d less than 10^{-13} (J.M. Berg, *Science* 232, 485

(1986); J.W. Bess, Jr., *et al.*, *J. Virol.* 66, 840 (1992); M.R. Chance *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 89, 10041 (1992); T.L. South and M.F. Summers, *Adv. Inorg. Biochem.* 8, 199 (1990); T.L. South, *et al.*, *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 40, 123 (1990)). These structures are referred to as retroviral CCHC zinc fingers, and are one of the most highly conserved features of retroviruses. Examples of retroviruses which possess at least one CCHC type zinc finger per nucleocapsid protein include, but are not limited to, HIV-1, HIV-2, SIV, BIV, ELAV, Visna, CaEV, HTLV-1, BLV, MPMV, MMTV, RSV, FeLV, BaEV, and SSV.

[0049] The term "retrovirus" as used herein refers to viruses of the *Retroviridae* family, which typically have ssRNA transcribed by reverse transcriptase, as defined by, *e.g.*, P. K. Vogt, "Historical introduction to the general properties of retroviruses," in *Retroviruses*, eds.

J. M. Coffin, S. H. Hughes and H. E. Varmus, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1997, pp 1-26; Murphy *et al.* (eds.) *Archives of Virology/Supplement* 10, 586 pp (1995) Springer Verlag, Wien, NY; and the web site for the Committee on International Taxonomy of Viruses, Virology Division of the International Union of Microbiology Society at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ICTV/> for viral classification and taxonomy. *Retroviridae*

family members containing zinc finger motif-containing polypeptides and whose replication can be inhibited by the antimony compounds of the invention include avian sarcoma and leukemia retroviruses (alpharetroviruses), mammalian B-type retroviruses (betaretrovirus) (*e.g.*, mouse mammary tumor virus), human T cell leukemia and bovine leukemia retroviruses (deltaretroviruses) (*e.g.*, human T-lymphotropic virus 1), murine leukemia-related group (gammaretroviruses), D-type retroviruses (epsilon-retrovirus) (*e.g.*, Mason-Pfizer monkey virus), and *Lentiviruses*. *Lentiviruses* include bovine, equine, feline, ovine/caprine, and primate lentivirus groups, such as human immunodeficiency virus 1 (HIV-1). Examples of particular species of viruses whose replicative capacity is affected by the antimony compounds of the invention include HIV-1, HIV-2, SIV, BIV, ELAV, Visna, CaEV, HTLV-1, BLV, MPMV, MMTV, RSV, MuLV, FeLV, BaEV, and SSV retrovirus.

[0050] Other viruses that include proteins with zinc finger domains that interact with nucleic acid can also be targeted with the antimony compounds as described herein. For example, human papilloma virus E6 and E7 proteins contain zinc finger domains that can be targets for binding by this series of compounds (Beerheide *et al.*, *J Natl Cancer Inst* 91:1211-

20, 1999). Likewise, the hepatitis C virus genome codes for zinc finger-containing proteins that can be targeted with the antimony compounds.

Determining Anti-Viral Activity of the Antimony and Diphenyl Compounds

5 [0051] In determining the anti-viral activity of an antimony compound or diphenyl compound of the invention, the ability of the compound to bind to a viral nucleocapsid protein is often evaluated. The assessment of binding affinity can be determined using techniques known by one of ordinary skill in the art (see, e.g., WO97/44064). For example
10 tryptophan fluorescence quenching or other binding assays such as the BIAcore chip technology can be used in order to determine the binding affinity of an antimony or diphenyl compound for the viral zinc finger-containing protein. Examples of these procedures are further provided in Example 1. As appreciated by one of skill, other assay procedures can be used to provide an equivalent assessment for binding of compounds to any viral nucleocapsid protein. In some embodiments, binding affinity is assessed and compounds that bind to the
15 nucleocapsid at a K_D of less than 200 μ M, determined, e.g., using a solution inhibition assay as described in the Examples, are then analyzed for anti-viral activity *in vitro*.

[0052] An antimony compound or diphenyl compound is within the scope of the invention if it displays any antiviral activity (*i.e.*, any ability to decrease the cytopathic effect or diminish the transmission of or the replicative capacity of a virus). The antiviral activity can
20 be determined empirically by clinical observation or objectively using any *in vivo* or *in vitro* test or assay, e.g., the XTT cytoprotection assay (described herein), measuring Tat-induced activity (as in the HeLa-CD4-LTR-beta-gal (MAGI cells) assay and detecting Tat-induced beta-galactosidase activity, see, e.g., Tokunaga (1998) *J. Virol.* 72:6257-6259), and the like. An antimony or diphenyl compound with any degree of measurable antiviral activity is
25 within the scope of the invention.

[0053] One exemplary means to determine antiviral activity is with CEM-SS cells and virus (e.g., HIV-1_{RF}) (MOI = 0.01) using the XTT (2,3-bis[2-methoxy- 4-nitro-5-sulfophenyl]-5- [(phenylamino)carbonyl]-2H-tetrazolium hydroxide) cytoprotection assay (see, e.g., Weislow, et al, *J. Natl. Canc. Inst.* 81: 577-586, 1989; Rice *PNAS* 90:9721-9724, 1993; and
30 Rice *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 41:419-426, 1997). Briefly, cells are infected with HIV-1_{RF} (or other virus to be tested) in the presence of various dilutions of test compounds (antimony or diphenyl compounds and controls). The cultures are incubated for seven days. During this time control cultures without protective compounds (*i.e.*, compounds with anti-

viral activity) replicate virus, induce syncytia, and result in about 90% cell death. The cell death is measured by XTT dye reduction. XTT is a soluble tetrazolium dye that measures mitochondrial energy output, similar to MTT. Positive controls using dextran sulfate (an attachment inhibitor) or 3'-Azido-2'-3'-dideoxythymidine, AZT (a reverse transcriptase inhibitor) are added to each assay. Individual assays are done in duplicate using a sister plate method.

[0054] Effective antiviral concentrations providing 50% cytoprotection (EC₅₀), and cellular growth inhibitory concentrations causing 50% cytotoxicity (IC₅₀) are calculated.

[0055] Alternatively, any virus can be grown in culture, or in an *in vivo* (animal) model, in the presence or absence of an antimony compound or an antimony-containing pharmaceutical formulation to test for anti-viral, viral transmission-inhibiting activity and efficacy. Any virus, assay or animal model which would be apparent to one of skill upon review of this disclosure can be used, *see, e.g.*, Lu (1997) *Crit. Rev. Oncog.* 8:273-291; Neildez (1998) *Virology* 243:12-20; Geretti (1998) *J. Gen. Virol.* 79:415-421; Mohri (1998) *Science* 279:1223-1227; Lee (1998) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95:939-944; Schwiebert (1998) *AIDS Res. Hum. Retroviruses* 14:269-274.

[0056] For *in vitro* assays, any measurable decrease in the viral load of a culture grown in the presence of an antimony or diphenyl test compound as compared to a positive or negative control compound is indicative of an anti-viral, transmission-inhibiting effect. Typically, at least a 30% reduction in viral load observed, generally, between 10% and 99%. As discussed in definition section, above, any relevant criteria can be used to evaluate the antiviral efficacy of an antimony composition or antimony-containing formulation.

Cloning and Expression of Viral Nucleocapsid Proteins

[0057] The antimony and diphenyl compounds of the invention prevent the binding of viral nucleocapsid protein to nucleic acids. In order to identify such compounds, the ability of antimony or diphenyl compounds to bind to the viral nucleocapsid is assessed in a binding assay using the targeted nucleocapsid protein, often a retroviral protein. The viral nucleocapsid proteins to detect the binding and antiviral activity of the antimony and diphenyl compounds are typically produced using recombinant technology. General laboratory procedures for the cloning and expression of nucleocapsid proteins can be found, *e.g.*, current editions of Sambrook, *et al.*, *Molecular Cloning A Laboratory Manual* (2nd Ed.), Vol. 1-3, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989; CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, Ausubel, ed. Greene Publishing and Wiley-

Interscience, New York (1987). Sequences and sources of nucleocapsid proteins, including nucleic acids, proteins and viral sources, are publicly available, for example, through electronic databases, such as, *e.g.*, The National Center for Biotechnology Information at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Entrez/>, or, The National Library of Medicine at

5 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PubMed/>.

[0058] In general, the DNA encoding the polypeptide or peptide of interest are first cloned or isolated in a form suitable for ligation into an expression vector. After ligation, the vectors containing the DNA fragments or inserts are introduced into a suitable host cell for expression of the recombinant polypeptides. The polypeptides are then isolated from the host
10 cells. The nucleic acids may be present in transformed or transfected whole cells, in a transformed or transfected cell lysate, or in a partially purified or substantially pure form. Techniques for nucleic acid manipulation of genes encoding zinc finger-containing proteins, such as subcloning nucleic acid sequences into expression vectors, labeling probes, DNA hybridization, and the like are described, *e.g.*, in Sambrook and Ausubel, *supra*.

15 [0059] Once the DNAs are isolated and cloned, the desired polypeptides are expressed in a recombinantly engineered cell such as bacteria, yeast, insect, or mammalian cells. It is expected that those of skill in the art are knowledgeable in the numerous expression systems available for expression of the recombinantly produced proteins. No attempt to describe in detail the various methods known for the expression of proteins in prokaryotes or eukaryotes
20 will be made. In brief summary, the expression of natural or synthetic nucleic acids encoding polypeptides will typically be achieved by operably linking the DNA or cDNA to a promoter (which is either constitutive or inducible), followed by incorporation into an expression vector. The vectors can be suitable for replication and integration in either prokaryotes or eukaryotes. Typical expression vectors contain transcription and translation terminators,
25 initiation sequences, and promoters useful for regulation of the expression of the DNA encoding recombinant polypeptides. To obtain high level expression of a cloned gene, it is desirable to construct expression plasmids which contain, at the minimum, a promoter to direct transcription, a ribosome binding site for translational initiation, and a transcription/translation terminator.

30

Viricidal Activity of Antimony and Diphenyl Compounds

[0060] In another aspect, the invention also provides a method of using a composition comprising a bio-organic or other material and an amount of an antimony compound of the invention effective to inactivate any virus (susceptible to inactivation by an

antimony compound) which is or may contaminate the material. The material can be bio-organic, such as, e.g., blood plasma, nutrient media, protein, a pharmaceutical, a cosmetic, a sperm or oocyte preparation, cells, cell cultures, bacteria, viruses, foods, drinks. They can be surgical or other medical materials, such as, e.g., implant materials or implantable devices (e.g., plastics, artificial heart valves or joints, collagens), medical materials (e.g., tubing for catheterization, intubation, IVs) and containers (e.g., blood bags, storage containers), and the like. Alternatively, an antimony compound of the invention can be in the form of a composition which is applied to any of the above materials as a viricidal reagent and removed before the material's use. The viricidal composition can contain a mixture of different antimony or diphenyl compounds of the invention in varying amounts. For example, antimony compounds can be added to cell cultures to reduce the likelihood of viral contamination, providing added safety for the laboratory workers.

Antimony and Diphenyl Compounds as Pharmaceutical Formulations

[0061] The invention also provides pharmaceutical formulations comprising the antimony compounds of the invention. These antimony compounds are used in pharmaceutical compositions that are useful for administration to mammals, particularly humans, for the treatment of viral, especially retroviral, infections.

[0062] The compounds of the invention can be formulated as pharmaceuticals for administration in a variety of ways. Typical routes of administration include both enteral and parenteral. These include, e.g., without limitation, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramedullary, intrapericardiac, intrabursal, oral, sublingual, ocular, nasal, topical, transdermal, transmucosal, or rectal. The mode of administration can be, e.g., via swallowing, inhalation, injection or topical application to a surface (e.g., eyes, mucous membrane, skin). Particular formulations typically are appropriate for specific modes of administration. Various contemplated formulations include, e.g., aqueous solution, solid, aerosol, liposomal and transdermal formulations. Details on techniques for formulation and administration are well described in the scientific and patent literature, see, e.g., the latest edition of "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences" (Maack Publishing Co, Easton PA).

Aqueous Solutions for Enteral, Parenteral Or Transmucosal Administration

[0063] Examples of aqueous solutions that can be used in formulations for enteral, parenteral or transmucosal drug delivery include, e.g., water, saline, phosphate buffered saline, Hank's solution, Ringer's solution, dextrose/saline, glucose solutions and the like. The

[0067] A unit dose form, such as a tablet, can be between about 50 mg/unit to about 2 grams/unit, preferably between about 100 mg/unit to about 1 gram/unit.

Topical Administration: Transdermal/ Transmucosal Delivery

5 [0068] Systemic administration can also be by transmucosal or transdermal means. For transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated can be used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art, and include, *e.g.*, for transmucosal administration, bile salts and fusidic acid derivatives. In addition, detergents can be used to facilitate permeation. Transmucosal administration can be
10 through nasal sprays, for example, or using suppositories.

[0069] For topical administration, the agents are formulated into ointments, creams, salves, powders and gels. In one embodiment, the transdermal delivery agent can be DMSO. Transdermal delivery systems can also include, *e.g.*, patches.

[0070] The antimony or diphenyl compounds can also be administered in sustained
15 delivery or sustained release mechanisms, which can deliver the formulation internally. For example, biodegradable microspheres or capsules or other biodegradable polymer configurations capable of sustained delivery of a composition can be included in the formulations of the invention (*see, e.g.*, Putney (1998) *Nat. Biotechnol.* 16:153-157).

20 *Formulation Delivery By Inhalation*

[0071] For inhalation, the antimony or diphenyl compound formulation can be delivered using any system known in the art, including dry powder aerosols, liquids delivery systems, air jet nebulizers, propellant systems, and the like. *See, e.g.*, Patton (1998) *Biotechniques* 16:141-143; inhalation delivery systems by, *e.g.*, Dura Pharmaceuticals (San Diego, CA),
25 Aradigm (Hayward, CA), Aerogen (Santa Clara, CA), Inhale Therapeutic Systems (San Carlos, CA), and the like.

[0072] For example, the pharmaceutical formulation can be administered in the form of an aerosol or mist. For aerosol administration, the formulation can be supplied in finely divided form along with a surfactant and propellant: The surfactant preferably is soluble in the
30 propellant. Representative of such agents are the esters or partial esters of fatty acids containing from 6 to 22 carbon atoms, such as caproic, octanoic, lauric, palmitic, stearic, linoleic, linolenic, olesteric and oleic acids with an aliphatic polyhydric alcohol or its cyclic anhydride such as, for example, ethylene glycol, glycerol, erythritol, arabitol, mannitol, sorbitol, the hexitol anhydrides derived from sorbitol, and the polyoxyethylene and

polyoxypropylene derivatives of these esters. Mixed esters, such as mixed or natural glycerides can be employed. The surfactant can constitute 0.1%-20% by weight of the composition, preferably 0.25%-5%. The balance of the formulation is ordinarily propellant. Liquefied propellants are typically gases at ambient conditions, and are condensed under pressure. Among suitable liquefied propellants are the lower alkanes containing up to 5 carbons, such as butane and propane; and preferably fluorinated or fluorochlorinated alkanes. Mixtures of the above can also be employed. In producing the aerosol, a container equipped with a suitable valve is filled with the appropriate propellant, containing the finely divided compounds and surfactant. The ingredients are thus maintained at an elevated pressure until released by action of the valve. *See, e.g., Edwards (1997) Science 276:1868-1871.*

[0073] A nebulizer or aerosolizer device for administering antimony or diphenyl compounds of this invention typically delivers an inhaled dose of about 1 mg/m³ to about 50 mg/m³.

[0074] Delivery by inhalation is particularly effective for delivery to respiratory tissues for the treatment of respiratory conditions including an inflammatory component.

Other Formulations

[0075] In preparing pharmaceuticals of the present invention, a variety of formulation modifications can be used and manipulated to alter pharmacokinetics and biodistribution. A number of methods for altering pharmacokinetics and biodistribution are known to one of ordinary skill in the art. For a general discussion of pharmacokinetics, *See, Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, supra, Chapters 37-39.*

Administration

[0076] The antimony or diphenyl compounds of the invention are used in the treatment and prevention of viral infection, particularly, retroviral infections. The amount of the compound adequate to accomplish this is defined as a "therapeutically effective dose." The dosage schedule and amounts effective for this use, *i.e.*, the "dosing regimen," will depend upon a variety of factors, including frequency of dosing, the stage of the disease or condition, the severity of the disease or condition, the general state of the patient's health, the patient's physical status, age and the like. In calculating the dosage regimen for a patient, the mode of administration also is taken into consideration.

[0077] The dosage regimen must also take into consideration the pharmacokinetics, *i.e.*, the antimony or diphenyl compound's rate of absorption, bioavailability, metabolism, clearance, and the like (*see, e.g.*; the latest Remington's edition, *supra*).

[0078] Single or multiple administrations of the compositions can be carried out with dose levels and pattern being selected by the treating physician. In any event, the pharmaceutical formulations should provide a quantity of an antimony compound or diphenyl compound sufficient to treat the patient effectively. The total effective amount of an antimony compound or diphenyl compound of the present invention can be administered to a subject as a single dose, either as a bolus or by infusion over a relatively short period of time, or can be administered using a fractionated treatment protocol, in which the multiple doses are administered over a more prolonged period of time. One skilled in the art would know that the concentration of an antimony compound or diphenyl compound of the present invention required to obtain an effective dose in a subject depends on many factors including, *e.g.*, the pharmacokinetics of the prodrug and of its hydrolysis product, the age and general health of the subject, the route of administration, the number of treatments to be administered and the judgment of the prescribing physician. In view of these factors, the skilled artisan would adjust the dose so as to provide an effective dose for a particular use.

[0079] As appreciated by one of skill in the art, the antimony or diphenyl compounds can be used in conjunction with other therapies used for the treatment of viral infection. For example, in HIV-1 infection an antimony compound or diphenyl compound can be used in a therapeutic regimen that includes nucleoside analog therapy and protease inhibitor therapy.

Vaccine Formulations Comprising the Compounds of the Invention

[0080] In another aspect, the invention also provides an isolated and inactivated virus, where the virus is inactivated by a method comprising contacting the virus with an antimony compound or diphenyl compound of the invention, wherein contacting said virus with said compound inactivates said virus. In one embodiment the isolated and inactivated virus further comprises a vaccine formulation.

[0081] The antimony compound-complexed or diphenyl compound-complexed, inactivated viruses of the invention are used in vaccine formulations that are useful for administration to mammals, particularly humans to treat and generate immunity to a variety of viral diseases, particularly retroviral infections, such as HIV-1. The vaccine formulations can be given single administrations or a series of administrations. When given as a series,

inoculations subsequent to the initial administration are given to boost the immune response and are typically referred to as booster inoculations.

[0082] The vaccines of the invention contain as an active ingredient an immunogenically effective amount of an antimondy compound-complexed or diphenyl compound-complexed, inactivated, virus. Useful carriers are well known in the art, and include, *e.g.*, thyroglobulin, albumins such as human serum albumin, tetanus toxoid, polyamino acids such as poly(D-lysine: D-glutamic acid), influenza, hepatitis B virus core protein, hepatitis B virus recombinant vaccine and the like. The vaccines can also contain a physiologically tolerable (acceptable) diluent such as water, phosphate buffered saline, or saline, and further typically include an adjuvant. Adjuvants such as incomplete Freund's adjuvant, aluminum phosphate, aluminum hydroxide, or alum are also advantageously used to boost an immune response.

Uses of Compound-Inactivated Viruses and Compound-Complexed Proteins

[0083] In addition to uses as vaccines, antimony compound-inactivated or diphenyl compound-inactivated viruses and antimony compound-complexed or diphenyl-complexed viral proteins have a variety of uses. For example, antimony compound-complexed or diphenyl compound-complexed viral proteins or compound-inactivated viruses can be used as reagents for the detection of corresponding anti-viral antibodies or as crystallization reagents for X-ray crystallization analysis or other ultrastructural studies, *see, e.g.*, Yamashita (1998) *J. Mol. Biol.* 278:609-615; Wu (1998) *Biochemistry* 37:4518-4526.

Kits

[0084] In an additional aspect, the present invention provides kits embodying the methods herein. Kits of the invention optionally comprise one or more of the following: (1) a diphenyl or antimony component as described herein; (2) instructions for practicing the methods described herein, and/or for using the antimony or diphenyl component; (3) one or more assay component; (4) a container for holding the antimony or diphenyl compound, assay components, or apparatus components useful for manipulating the antimony compound or diphenyl compound or practicing the methods herein, and, (5) packaging materials.

[0085] In a further aspect, the present invention provides for the use of any compound, kit, or kit component herein, for the practice of any method or assay herein, and/or for the use of any apparatus or kit to practice any assay or method herein.

[0086] The invention will be described in greater detail by way of specific examples. The following examples are offered for illustrative purposes, and are intended neither to limit or define the invention in any manner.

5

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Binding of antimony compounds and diphenyl compounds to viral nucleocapsid protein.

High-throughput screen

- 10 [0087] A high throughput screen was used to detect small molecules that disrupted the association of viral NC-p7 protein with an oligonucleotide. The assay was performed using a Tomtec Quadra robotic system. NC protein was immobilized on Costar (Corning, NY) high-bind polystyrene 96 well plates by incubating 100 μ l 250nM NC-p7 in phosphate buffered saline (PBS)/ 10 μ M zinc chloride/10mM β -mercaptoethanol/0.05% Tween overnight at 4°C.
- 15 200 μ l of 2% BSA in PBS/10 μ M zinc chloride/10mM β -mercaptoethanol/0.05% Tween was added and incubated at room temperature for 1-2 hours in order to block the plates. The plates were then washed 2 times with 200 μ l PBS/10 μ M zinc chloride/10mM β -mercaptoethanol/0.05% Tween using a Titertek M96V plate washer and stored overnight at 4°C. 5nM biotinylated 28 base oligonucleotide (5' GACTTGTGGAAAATCTCTAGC
- 20 AGTGCAT 3') in PBS/10 μ M zinc chloride/10mM β -mercaptoethanol/0.05% Tween was added to each well followed by 10 μ M of test compound (in 20% dimethyl sulphoxide) from the Diversity Set and allowed to incubate at room temperature for 1 hour. Plates were then washed 3 times with 200 μ l PBS/0.05% Tween. Binding of the biotinylated 28mer was measured by adding 100 μ l 1:20000 dilution of nutraavidin-horse radish peroxidase (stock
- 25 0.8mg/ml, from Pierce Chemical Co. Rockford, Il) and incubating at room temperature for 1 hour. The plates were washed 3 times with 200 μ l PBS/0.05% Tween. Plates were developed by adding 100 μ l of Supersignal (Pierce Chemical Co. Rockford, Il) and bioluminescence was measured in a Wallac Victor plate reader. Each plate had eight positive (5mM EDTA in PBS) and eight negative (20% DMSO alone) controls. The hit threshold was set at 100%
- 30 inhibition. Active compounds that were identified included NSC 13778, NSC 13746, NSC 13755, and NSC 28620.

Secondary screen

[0088] A secondary screen was used to identify small molecules that disrupt *in vitro* assembly of Gag precursor protein into virus-like particles. Artificial viral particles were assembled from recombinant Gag protein and tRNA as previously described (*see, e.g.,*

5 Campbell & Rein, "In vitro assembly properties of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 Gag protein lacking the p6 domain" *J. Virol.* 73: 2270-2279, 1999).

[0089] Two series of active compounds were identified that disrupted viral assembly. One series, an aromatic antimony-containing series, is based on the antimony-containing compound NSC 13778. The other series, a diphenyl series, is based on NSC 28620.

10 Exemplary compounds that disrupted viral assembly in antimony series in addition to NSC 13778 included NSC 13771, NSC 13755, NSC 13759, NSC 13760, NSC 13765, and NSC 13793.

[0090] A fluorescence polarization assay was used to measure the binding between gag precursor protein and oligonucleotides. Short oligonucleotides (d(TG)₄) were used to
15 monitor binding. The activity of the compounds toward gag precursor protein was assessed using a BIAcore® solution inhibition assay (*e.g.,* Christensen *et al.*, *Anal Biochem* 249:153-164, 1997; Fivash *et al.*, *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.* 9:97-101, 1998; Fisher *et al.*, *J. Virol.* 72:1902-1909, 1998). Gag precursor protein and a d(TG)₄ oligonucleotides immobilized on a
20 flow surface were incubated to allow formation of a complex. Increased amounts of the candidate compounds were then added to disrupt the complex. Dissociation constant were then calculated. Those compounds that were most effective at disrupting the gag precursor protein-d(TG)₄ complex were also most active in particle disassembly.

[0091] The fluorescence polarization assays was repeated substituting nucleocapsid protein for gag precursor protein in forming a complex with d(TG)₄. Generally, compounds that
25 were most effective in disrupting the gag-d(TG)₄ complex were also the most active toward the nucleocapsid-d(TG)₄ complex.

[0092] To demonstrate the specificity of the compounds, a third fluorescence polarization assays was performed that assess the ability of the compounds to disrupt a complex between the tryptophan repressor protein and its cognate DNA. No compounds exhibited any activity
30 up to 100 µM.

[0093] These experiments demonstrate that the compounds identified specifically interfered with the interaction between the nucleocapsid domain of gag precursor protein and the nucleic acid.

Anti-HIV activity

[0094] Cell based anti-HIV screening was performed in CEM-SS cells, using an XTT-cytoprotection assay (see, e.g., Weislow, et al, *J. Natl. Canc. Inst.* 81: 577-586, 1989; Rice *PNAS* 90:9721-9724, 1993; and Rice *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 41:419-426, 1997)). Compounds were ranked as active (80-100% protection from HIV infection), moderate (50-79% protection) and inactive (0-49% protection). Generally, samples that had lower K_d's, i.e., bound tightly, were found to be active in the cell based assay (Figure 1).

[0095] Selected compounds were also tested for the ability to inhibit Moloney murine leukemia virus, which is a member of the gamma retrovirus family of retroviruses. The drugs were tested by performing the S+L- focus assay (Bassin *et al.*, *Nature* 229:564-566, 1971), which is equivalent to a plaque assay, in the presence of the compound. None of the compounds exhibited an ability to inhibit murine leukemia virus replication.

15 A summary of exemplary active compounds is provided in Table 1.

Table 1

NCS #	EC ₅₀ (μM) <i>in vitro</i>	disassembly VIP <i>in vivo</i>	p7 binding	XTT	p24 assay
13778	3.8	A	A	A	0.11
13755	6.15	A	M	A	0.21
13759	1.5	A	M	A	0.19
13760	1.15	A	M	A	0.29
13765	3.75	A	I	A	0.41
13771	5.5	A	I	I	0.2
13793	3.25	A	A	I	0.14

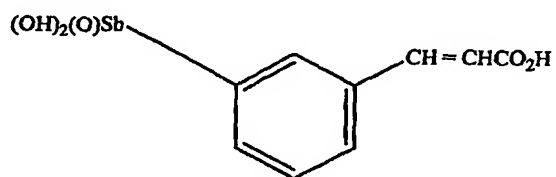
20 Exemplary compounds

[0096] The series of compound comprising dihydroxy(oxido)stibino benzene derivatives exhibited several features that were associated with enhanced activity. The proper orientation of the substituents was one factor in obtaining enhanced activity. Typically, the meta orientation of the stibino group relative to the carbonyl group conferred optimal activity.

25

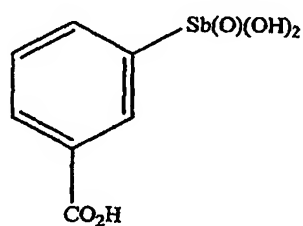
Exemplary compounds in the aromatic stibonic acid family having anti-viral activity:

NCS13778:

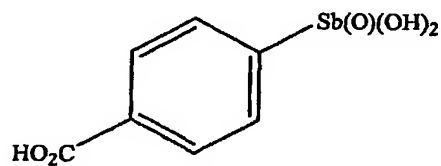


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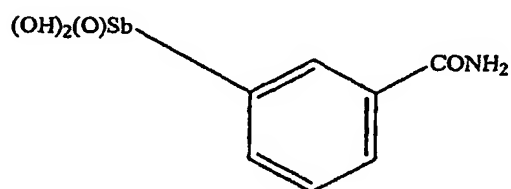
NCS13759:



10 NCS13760:

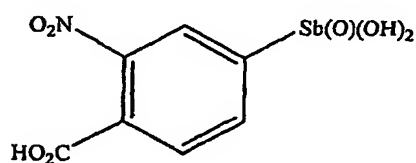


NCS13765:



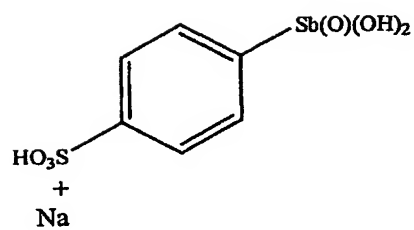
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NCS13755:



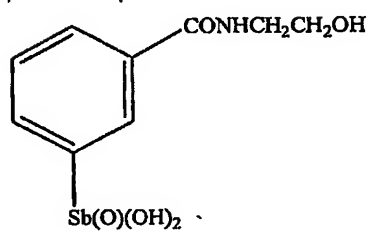
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NCS13746:

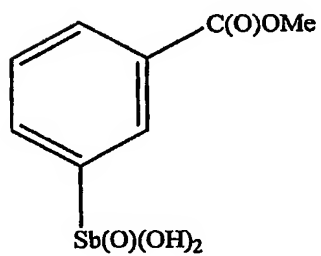


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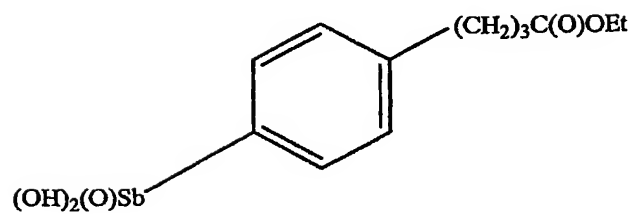
NCS13782



10 NCS13771:



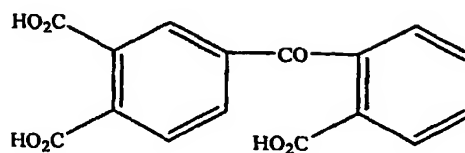
NCS13793:



15

Exemplary diphenyl compound having antiviral activity:

NCS28620:



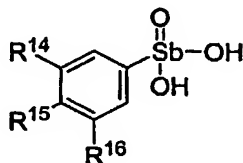
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[0097] All publications and patent applications cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication or patent application were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

10

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of inhibiting replication of a virus, said method comprising:
contacting a nucleocapsid protein of the virus with a compound having the
formula:



wherein

R¹⁴, R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ are members independently selected from H, NO₂,
Sb(O)(OH)₂, OR¹⁷, SR¹⁷, CN, NR¹⁷R¹⁸, COR¹⁸, substituted or
unsubstituted alkyl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroalkyl

wherein

R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ are members independently selected from H, OR¹⁹,
C(O)R¹⁹, and NR¹⁹R²⁰

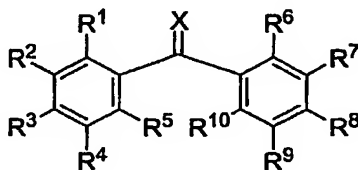
wherein

R¹⁹ and R²⁰ are members independently selected from H,
substituted or unsubstituted alkyl and substituted or
unsubstituted heteroalkyl,

with the proviso that at least one of R¹⁴, R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ is other than H.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein at least one of R¹⁴, R¹⁵ and
R¹⁶ comprises a member selected from carboxylic acid, carboxylic acid ester, and carboxylic
acid amide.

3. A method of inhibiting replication of a virus, said method comprising:
contacting a nucleocapsid protein of the virus with a compound having the
formula:



wherein

$R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9$, and R^{10} are members independently selected from H, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted heteroalkyl, CN, OR^{11} , COR^{12} , $NR^{11}R^{13}$, and $CONR^{11}R^{13}$

wherein

R^{11} and R^{13} are members independently selected from H, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, and substituted or unsubstituted heteroalkyl;

R^{12} is a member selected from H, and OR^{13} ; and

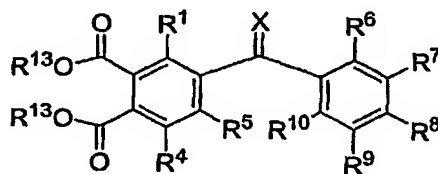
X is a member selected from O, S, and NR^{14}

wherein

R^{14} is a member selected from H, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl and substituted or unsubstituted heteroalkyl,

with the proviso that at least three of $R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9$, and R^{10} are $COOR^{13}$.

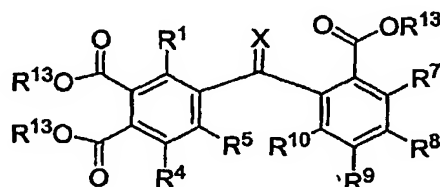
4. The method of claim 3, wherein the compound has the formula:



wherein

at least one of R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9 , and R^{10} is $COOR^{13}$ and each R^{13} is independently selected.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the compounds has the formula:



6. The method of claim 5, wherein X is O.

1 7. The method according to claim 1 or claim 4, wherein the virus is a
2 lentivirus.

1 8. The method of claim 7, wherein the lentivirus is an HIV-1, an HIV-2,
2 or an HTLV-1.

1 9. The method according to claim 1 or claim 4, wherein the contacting
2 step occurs *in vivo*.

1 10. The method according to claim 1 or claim 4, wherein the method
2 further comprises contacting the virus with an anti-viral agent different from the compounds
3 set out in claim 1.

1 11. The method of claim 10, wherein said anti-viral agent is a anti-
2 retroviral agent that is a nucleotide analogue or a protease inhibitor.

1 12. The method of claim 11, wherein said anti-retroviral agent is a
2 nucleotide analogue.

1 13. The method of claim 12, wherein the nucleotides analogue is selected
2 from the group consisting of an AZT, a ddCTP or a DDI analogue.

1 14. The method of claim 11, wherein the anti-retroviral agent is a protease
2 inhibitor.

1 15. The method of claim 1 or claim 4, wherein said compound is
2 administered to a human as a pharmaceutical formulation.

1 16. The method of claim 15, wherein said compound is administered
2 intra-vaginally or intra-rectally to inhibit the transmission of the virus.

1 17. The method of claim 15, wherein said compound is administered to
2 an animal as a veterinary pharmaceutical formulation.

1 18. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising a unit dose of a
2 compound set out in claim 1 or claim 4.

- 1 19. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 18, further comprising a
- 2 pharmaceutical excipient.

PATENT

Attorney Docket No.: 015280-462000US

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The invention provides methods and pharmaceutical compositions for inhibiting viral replication, particularly retroviral replication. The methods comprise administration of stibonic acid or diphenyl compounds that disrupt viral nucleocapsid binding to nucleic acids.

SF 1391082 v1

Summary of anti-HIV activity from CEM-SS/XTT screening

DRUGGR.	NSC	Activity	DRUGGR.	NSC	Activity
11651	S013746X	A	11666	S013754I	I
11655	S013746X	A	11666	S013756K	I
11649	S013755J	A	11649	S013758M	I
11649	S013759N	A	11666	S013763R	I
11649	S013760O	A	11666	S013766U	I
11666	S013760O	A	11666	S013767V	I
11649	S013765T	A	11666	S013768W	I
11647	S013778J	A	11666	S013769X	I
11649	S013778J	A	11666	S013770Y	I
11655	S013778J	A	11649	S013771Z	I
11647	S028620Q	A	11666	S013773C	I
11655	S028620Q	A	11667	S013774F	I
11649	S013782N	M	11667	S013775G	I
11666	S013729G	I	11649	S013776H	I
11649	S013730H	I	11667	S013777I	I
11649	S013731I	I	11667	S013779K	I
11666	S013732J	I	11667	S013780L	I
11666	S013733K	I	11667	S013781M	I
11666	S013734L	I	11667	S013783O	I
11649	S013735M	I	11667	S013784P	I
11666	S013736N	I	11667	S013785Q	I
11666	S013737O	I	11667	S013786R	I
11666	S013738P	I	11667	S013787S	I
11666	S013739Q	I	11667	S013788T	I
11649	S013740R	I	11649	S013789U	I
11649	S013741S	I	11667	S013791W	I
11649	S013742T	I	11667	S013792X	I
11649	S013743U	I	11649	S013793Y	I
11651	S013744V	I	11649	S013794Z	Toxic
11651	S013745W	I	11676	S013794Z	I
11651	S013748Z	I	11668	S042470U	I
11651	S013749A	I	11668	S669273F	I
11666	S013750C	I			

Compounds in bold were tested more than once

Figure 1

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